



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

sailor was reported ill and was sent to Las Animas Hospital, where the Commission decided the case to be yellow fever. This second case received its infection from the mosquitoes aboard ship, as nine days had elapsed since the sailing of the ship from Guanta to his taking sick in Habana. The forecastle and living parts of the ship were disinfected by the Cuban authorities immediately after the removal of the first case.

*Mortuary report of Habana for week ended November 14, 1903.*

Disease.	Number of deaths.
Tuberculosis .....	16
Pneumonia .....	2
Bronchitis .....	1
Enteric fever .....	1
Enteritis .....	3
Meningitis .....	4
Scarlet fever .....	15
Diphtheria .....	1
Malarial fever .....	3
Cancer .....	2
Yellow fever (imported) .....	1

Total deaths from all causes, 121.

Vessels inspected and issued bills of health .....	17
Crews of outgoing vessels inspected .....	737
Passengers of outgoing vessels inspected .....	308
Pieces of freight inspected .....	146

The inclosed mortuary report for the week shows a decrease of 6 deaths from scarlet fever. The epidemic of this disease is rapidly decreasing.

*Mortuary report of Habana for the week ended November 21, 1903.*

Disease.	Number of deaths.
Tuberculosis .....	22
Pneumonia .....	2
Bronchitis .....	4
Enteric fever .....	1
Enteritis .....	1
Meningitis .....	5
Scarlet fever .....	9
Diphtheria .....	1
Cancer .....	8

Total deaths from all causes, 102.

*Report from Matanzas.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Nunez reports November 23, as follows:

Week ended November 21, 1903. Three bills of health were issued to vessels leaving for ports in the United States.

Notwithstanding the frequent communications without restrictions, to my knowledge, between this city and Habana, both by land and sea, and the prevalence of the epidemic of scarlet fever in the latter place, no other cases of that disease have been reported here up to the present time. It is to be expected that if the same efficient quarantine proceedings are adopted in future issues as heretofore, the epidemic will not disseminate and at any rate will not assume the proportions it actually has in Habana.

Following are the mortuary statistics of the city of Matanzas during the ten days ended November 21, 1903:

	Number of deaths.	Bertillon number.
Tuberculosis.....	10	27
Occlusion, intestinal.....	1	108
Bronchitis.....	1	91
Decrepitude.....	2	154
Bright's disease.....	1	120
Debility, congenital.....	1	151
Meningitis.....	2	61
Tetanus, infantile.....	1	72
Hemoptysis.....	1	99
Eclampsia, puerperal.....	1	138
Angina pectoris.....	1	80
Anemia.....	1	54
Enteritis.....	1	106
Sclerosis, renal.....	1	120
Suicide by hanging.....	1	157
Total.....	26	

Estimated population, 48,000; annual rate of mortality per 1,000, 19.84. No quarantinable diseases, nor any of contagious or infectious nature have been reported during the past week.

*Report from Santiago—Precautions against importation of scarlet fever.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Wilson reports, November 24, as follows:

Week ended November 21, 1903: Bills of health issued to five vessels bound for the United States. No quarantinable disease has been reported. The scarlet fever, of which there has been quite an epidemic in Habana, has not reached Santiago, but as a precaution the local board of health has issued a pamphlet advising the public what precautions to take.

*Mortuary statistics for the week ended November 21, 1903.*

Causes of death.	Number.
Tubercle of lungs.....	3
Tubercle of meninges.....	1
Tubercle of intestine.....	1
Cancer of pancreas.....	1
Organic heart disease.....	1
Angina pectoris.....	1
Broncho-pneumonia.....	2
Gastric ulcer.....	1
Diarrhea and enteritis (under 2 years).....	1
Duodenal ulcer.....	1
Peritonitis.....	1
Nephritis, acute.....	1
Total.....	15

Annual rate of mortality for the week, 17.14 per 1,000. Estimated population, 45,500.

GERMANY.

*Report from Berlin—Plague and cholera in various countries.*

Consul-General Mason reports November 14, as follows:

Latest information regarding plague and cholera obtained from the imperial health office at Berlin: